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Wednesday, September 17, 1913.

A New York newspaper says that the silly season there is over. But really no evidence in support of the statement is submitted.

The Netherlands Cabinet promises that women shall have the suffrage in Holland. Since that country is ruled by a Queen, the granting of the suffrage is all the more appropriate.

Governor Baldwin of Connecticut recently addressed, in French, a convention of French-Americans in Hartford. And his audience all politely protested that they understood every word he said.

The public will be gratified at the increased importation of beef; but can hardly hope for decreased prices therefrom, since it will be the aim of the importers to get as high prices as possible for their meats.

The Mexican celebration of independence day was evidently worked up so as to make it to a considerable extent a demonstration in favor of Huerta and against Americans. An unprofitable and foolish turn to give it.

A young artist who went naked and unarmored into the woods of Maine to prove that he could live through the winter a primeval life of nature, had to hie back to civilization; the woods were so full of women that he could get no seclusion.

What reward is Col. Goethals going to get for the efficient work he has done in finishing the Panama canal? asks the Boston Globe. Oh, that will be all right. In eight years or so he will be laid on the shelf as a retired army officer, on half pay.

The aerial transportation of The Tribune to Provo on Monday morning, with delivery at Lehi, was a gratifying success. The papers are cherished as souvenirs of the first service of this kind in Utah, and will mark a date of importance in this field.

Discovery is announced of the harbor of Pompeii, 1250 yards inland from the shore as it is now, and 700 yards from the gates of the city. But that gain of the land from the sea is as nothing compared with the like gain at the mouth of Euphrates which is to be counted by miles.

A tablet memorial to Captain Gridley, who opened the battle of Manila bay, was dedicated in Erie, Pa., on September 11th. Dewey's words, "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley," is inscribed on the tablet, a most appropriate motto, and one that will live in American history.

The complaint of New York that New Yorkers will have to pay heaviest in income taxation is not one that will bring wet eyes to many, for where the most big incomes are, naturally the most income tax will, and ought to be, collected. There are valid arguments against the income tax, but this is not one of them.

The mobilizing of 3000 Mexican troops at Juarez can hardly be considered as a menace to the United States, for such a force amounts to nothing for such a purpose; and it is certain that these troops could do much better service in hunting down insurrectionary bands than in pretending to threaten the United States.

It looks as though it was a great tactical error to undertake to get Thaw back from Canada. If he had been left alone when he got across the border, he would probably have been so frightened that he would never come within the jurisdiction of this country again. While he was running, he should have been allowed to run.

The New York Central railroad wants to issue \$167,000,000 in bonds to cover the cost of improvements and its magnificent New York terminals. But the Interstate Commerce Commission "has to be shown." Accordingly, Vice-President Alfred H. Smith proceeded to demonstrate and made a great showing. But maybe it won't convince.

Boston Globe: "Secretary Daniels isn't going to write a 'life' of the President, to be published in a book, but only a biographical sketch of him to fill half a dozen pages in a dictionary of biography. The possibilities of hook royalties, therefore, are still open to Secretary Bryan or to any other competent biographer." But isn't this singing of hymns of praise

for President Wilson by his Cabinet officers getting just a little bit nauseating?

THE "LINCOLN HIGHWAY"

The promoters of the "Lincoln Highway" appear to have solved the problem and dissipated the confusion which appeared in some degree to be settling around the mid-continent automobile trail, and to have suggested a means of joint action. The Lincoln Highway Association considers, and we quite agree with the conclusion, that the historic highway, known now for about a century from the Missouri river across what is now Nebraska, southern Wyoming, and through South Pass into this Basin country, is the true, course to take for the Lincoln Highway. That brings the road first into Ogden, then to Salt Lake, and then from here the branches can reach out, and, as we suggested yesterday morning, two great trails could be established, one to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado and the other to the Yellowstone Park. The continuation of this highway westward could most conveniently pass by the southern shore of the lake and proceed thence westward, making choice of one of a number of feasible passes through the Sierras. Our idea about that would be that the trail and highway would go in as direct a course as possible to Mono Pass, which is the lowest pass in the range, and would afford the shortest route from this city to Sacramento and San Francisco.

However, the main thing is to settle the dispute which has begun to rage more fiercely than it ought to do, of the line between Omaha and Salt Lake City. If now the automobile men will accept the Lincoln Highway as their trail, the effort to make a completely satisfactory road by co-operation would undoubtedly reach more certainly and more easily a satisfactory conclusion than it could possibly do with the two influences apart and working at variance. We trust that all will agree upon the old route, as that would combine present enterprise with pioneer associations in the most desirable form.

ANOTHER ELECTION COMING.

The election of a Representative to Congress in the Third District of Maine, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Forrest Goodwin, aroused extraordinary interest throughout the country by reason of its being a test, in so far as it went, of present public opinion in view of the Democratic tariff legislation. The result of that election was interesting, showing that the Progressive vote shrank more than fifty per cent, and the straight Republican vote increased more than fifty per cent, compared with the figures of the election last November; and though the Democratic vote held well up to the vote of last November, the indication was that the old-time Republican strength is likely to get together again. The election of Congressman last year in Maine was on September 9th, under the State law, and at that time the Progressives had not split off from the Republican party. So that the Representative elected, while a Republican, was supported also by the Progressives in that district, under an agreement that they would hold together for that purpose. But not so at the November election nor at the recent special election.

The country is likely to have another test of this kind, since the Representative from the Third District in Massachusetts, Hon. William H. Wilder, is dead. He was elected to Congress last November by a vote of 12,945, against 9742 cast for the Democratic candidate and 5257 for the Progressive. When this special election occurs, doubtless the Republican candidate will be more easily elected than the Republican candidate was at the special election in the Third Maine District; since Mr. Wilder's plurality last November was 3203, a substantial plurality that is likely to be increased by the Republican plurality at this special election when it is held.

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPERS.

Representative Richard T. Hobson of Alabama is urging the establishment of a government-published weekly gazette, something perhaps on the line of the official gazettes of European governments. It is significant that he wants this to be a weekly issue, perhaps thereby signifying his disapproval of the change of Bryan's paper from a weekly to a monthly. Mr. Bryan set forth in his paper the advantage that his subscribers would have by reason of his being a member of the Cabinet, and therefore in position to give them interesting information not available to other editors and newspapers. Possibly Mr. Hobson resents this also, and wants the official publication of the Government to be under official auspices.

His proposition contemplates the circulation of the official journal which he would have established, as a free proposition; every Senator would receive 25,000 copies and every Representative 15,000 copies. That would give the official government weekly a circulation of nearly 9,000,000 to begin with. By the time all of the departments were furnished, doubtless the issue would reach 10,000,000 a week. It would include rulings of all the departments, all the official announcements, the appointments to Federal office, and executive announcements of every kind; also, a compendium of Congressional legislation. It would be, in fact, a sort of routine summing up of every official act of the Federal Government in Washington, so far as the executive and administrative departments are concerned. So far as noted, Mr. Hobson does not expect to carry the decisions of the Supreme Court in this journal, but, of course, in case his measure meets with support in Con-

gress, that would be added. There would, therefore, be a tremendous issue of a publication which would be as dry as seasoned twigs, and of such enormous size that one would need a guide book to find his way around in it. The idea is preposterous, and is not in the least likely to receive any serious consideration in either House of Congress.

AGRICULTURAL ADVISERS.

On September 12th The Tribune spoke of "agricultural advisers" having been appointed to much advantage in Illinois and Kansas. We commended the idea to the Agricultural College of Utah, and bespoke for it the practical attention and co-operation of the counties and the College in the work. We are glad to learn, as we do now, that the College and the counties, co-operating under State law, have already begun the good work suggested. And we agree with Mr. E. G. Peterson, director of the Extension Division of the College, that those in charge of this work should have made it more generally known than it has been. We are glad to give space to a communication from Mr. Peterson, which tells of this work in the following manner:

Logan, Sept. 15, 1913.
Editor Tribune:—I have read your editorial of September 12th on "Agricultural Advisers." To appreciate the value of these advisers may well be in the interest of the farmer, and better homes. "The salaries paid to these advisers would be a mere trifle in comparison to the advice and expert aid they can render, in fact, it is to be justified. You commend the idea of agricultural advisers to the College and to the counties. I feel somewhat at fault in that we have not brought to the attention of the Tribune the progress which Utah has already made in this direction. The first division was appointed in 1911, in the Utah Basin and, on horseback, traveled from farm to farm and from home to home, visiting the steps were so remarkable in the direction of improved seed and therefore better yields, improved animals as a direct result of his advice on the purchase of pure breeds to head the herds, more scientific irrigation with consequent greater yields and health of soil, and the development of greater community pride. The steps were taken immediately by President Widtsoe to make the agricultural adviser a state-wide affair.

As you know, the last State Legislature passed the Farm and Home Demonstration bill which authorized the Agricultural College to enter into co-operative agreements with the counties, the Federal Government, and individuals, corporations, and agencies, with the end in view of placing in each county one farm and one home demonstrator. In the spring of 1913, six demonstrators or advisers were appointed to labor respectively in the following districts: Millard county, Utah Basin, Sevier county, Iron, Beaver and Washington counties, two advisers, and Carbon and Emery counties. A State leader was appointed on January 1, 1913, to supervise the field work of these advisers, under the direction of the Extension Division. The Farm and Home Demonstration bill made a limited State appropriation to begin this work. During the spring and summer of 1913, this appropriation was practically duplicated by the counties of Utah and the Federal government.

At the end of the first six months of the work of these six agricultural advisers, it is gratifying to report that they have been received with generous understanding by the farmers of the area that the good they have already done has indeed made "the salaries paid a mere trifle in comparison."

Permit me to cite only a few of the numerous instances in the work of these men. There was an outbreak of hog cholera in Carbon county, the agricultural adviser, Mr. R. H. Stewart, investigated and reported the case to the proper person at Logan. He was advised to recommend isolation of the infected hogs, and the disease was quickly brought under control. The disease was carefully diagnosed and found to be cholera. Dr. Frederick secured serum to inoculate the entire number of hogs affected. The inoculation was done by the owners and Mr. Stewart after being shown the proper method, and the disease eradicated.

Mr. J. P. Welch, the agricultural adviser in Millard county, has recently been of very great assistance to the farmers in the neighborhood of Hinkley in organizing for drainage work. There is irrigation in this section from the report of Mr. Welch for the week ending September 6th:

"Most of the week was spent with men whom I had previously chosen to co-operate with me by organizing an irrigation district. Mr. M. Winsor of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was with me. We decided to work together, and some of the farmers were very glad to enter into this work. I held 'demonstration days' with the farmers in these fields next summer."

"I assisted in organizing the farmers at Pittmore and Hilder, will assist at Solon as soon as possible, and will then assist in forming, if possible, an east side central organization such as we have on the west side of the county. The west side organization is doing very good work. Their president is now in Brigham City ordering 600 bushels of plums for the people here. In this way they are able to get them here for less than two-thirds of the price the local dealer asks."

"The next move is to handle the alfalfa seed crop through the organization. Will clean, distribute and guarantee the seed."

"What does it mean to the farmers of Millard county and for Carbon and Emery counties and the other counties to have these well-trained, keen men continually with them and in touch with the wealth of information of the college and the Federal bureau?"

And the work of these men is standardized through the State leader, who sees to it that no false doctrine is preached, and who suggests from time to time through letters the lines of work most timely. I quote from Dr. R. J. Evans, State Leader, in his letter of September 12th, to the effect:

"It appears that just at this time the corn is beginning to ripen and the farmers will soon begin to harvest it. It will be an excellent time if you could get a short article in the local papers asking the farmers to make selection of their corn, using the plant as the unit of selection. This should be judged by the health and vigor of the plant, by the number of well-filled ears, and by the degree of ripeness. The corn should be selected in the field, and the best ears should be saved and planted alone without competition. The entire plant can be pulled up, the husk pulled back to allow proper drying of the ear, and then the whole plant in the barn or some other convenient place. The potato crop also will be ready to harvest within a very short time and the farmers should therefore be urged to make selection of the best hills obtainable in their fields in use for seed purposes. This should be done by the farmer, and the number of tubers per hill. Of course, it is best to always choose a hill which contains a large number of tubers, but as far as possible you ought to go into the field with the farmer long enough to get him started on his work, so he will have a better idea of how to do it and you will be more certain that the selection will be done. If you could take on a few of the leading farmers as co-operators in this selection work, it would probably create more interest, and the farmers would be able to watch it more closely, thus giving better satisfaction on both sides. It is quite essential that this work be pushed immediately, as a week's delay would find a great many of the fields harvested."

county this year. No State, except Utah, has yet begun the home demonstration work; a fact of some significance. A few years will see a home demonstrator or adviser in each county.

It all emphasizes the vigorous development that education is experiencing. The dream of today is the reality of tomorrow. Overnight, it seems, ideas appear, loom large and pass swiftly to give place to those which follow. Educational institutions are feeling the wonderful stimulant of a people awakened and assuming proprietorship of their own. And public institutions are feeling the stimulus of the past—the inspiration which comes from the love of the people.

Very truly yours,
E. G. PETERSON.

The Tribune is delighted with the facts as above given. It is always glad to receive and to give publicity to movements of this kind, not only in Utah, but in other States. We know that no one set of people and no one locality can originate all the good ideas that are found in the world; and so we always present whatever seems to us practical and feasible for the benefit of the community and the advancement of the interests of the State, the counties, and the cities of Utah. We are glad to give space to the above communication, although it is rather long, but the importance of the subject justifies the space allotted to it. We consider this a matter of the highest importance, and are glad to see that the State has paved the way for this work and that the college has taken proper and rightful advantage of the opportunity offered under the law.

MORE "RIDER" LEGISLATION.

The signing by President Wilson of the sundry civil appropriation bill, which carried the obnoxious rider tending so far as it might to annul the Sherman anti-trust law in certain cases, has led the friends of that kind of legislation to proceed with the like in the present extra session. Thus, Representative Charles L. Bartlett of Georgia has succeeded in imposing upon the general deficiency bill a rider legislating out of office the five Circuit Judges who constitute the Commerce Court. If the Senate concurs in the passage of the bill with this rider thereon, it will raise a constitutional question. The provision for continuing Federal judges in office during good behavior, has been constantly interpreted as forbidding the removal of judges by legislative enactment; but here is a proposition which will legislate a whole court out of existence, contrary to that rule and common understanding, and to do it by the means of an offensive rider on an appropriation bill.

In case the two Houses of Congress should agree on this proposition, it would indeed be interesting to note what President Wilson would do about it.

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Surely he could not consistently veto the bill because of the rider, since he signed the sundry civil appropriation bill in spite of the obnoxious class legislation rider carried thereon. If he should veto it, the veto would be subject to the same criticism that he made himself as an excuse for signing the bill, that the appropriations might fail. It appears, therefore, that Democratic members of the House are quite willing to put President Wilson "in the hole" on this sort of legislation; but it remains first to be seen what the Senate will do about it.

A PEACE ENFORCER.

It will be remembered that not long ago a blackmailer was caught in Salt Lake, who made the claim that he could fire explosives by a secret process of his own, without any real connection and without much regard for the distance of these explosives. Undoubtedly he had heard of some claims of European scientists in this direction. What his actual knowledge and practical ability in this line was or is, it is impossible to state, but that he had knowledge of some sort

of process, there does not seem to be much reason to doubt.

We have now from Europe an account of what the scientific claim actually is. An Italian, Signor Ulivi, claims to have invented means whereby he can explode the magazines of battleships, airships, or depots from a distance by the use of the Hertz rays. A demonstration was made of his claim at Havre, France, and it was reported upon by the American Consul there, John B. Osborne. The experiments were made under the supervision and inspection of French officers. Mr. Osborne, of course, was not admitted to the secret, nor to the preparations or the scene of the experiments. He was not a witness of the demonstration, but he felt the effect of it just the same. His house was shaken by the explosion, a mile distant, of explosives put under the sea, and he witnessed columns of water rise above the surface to a height of fifty feet or more. It was claimed that there was no possible means whereby Signor Ulivi could get in contact with explosives that were submerged for the purpose of the experiment. And yet he was able by the application of the Hertz rays to fire

these explosives, with the effect of sending a whole city and stricken as described.

Manifestly, if it is possible, explosives wherever they are are possible will extend to the use of any offensive war weapon upon the land or the sea. It can be fired wherever they will be impossible for armies to get their ammunition, explosives, great magazines for the regular powder to artillery, or for mines to be safe. It is impossible, and so the peace men may come from a different fashion from that had expected; since this in ways provided the claim is will paralyze the war efforts of the very means whereby war

The report is one of the besting that has been received, and those who abhor war would gladly see it ended. Necessary, will be all the more at this report and all the more that it may prove not only claimed for it, but everything possibly be desired.

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